frontiers in Aging Neuroscience

CORRECTION
published: 20 March 2017
doi: 10.3389/fnagi.2017.00067

Corrigendum: Chronic Pyruvate Supplementation Increases Exploratory Activity and Brain Energy Reserves in Young and Middle-Aged Mice

*Hennariikka Koivisto[1], Henri Leinonen[1], Mari Puurula[1], Hani S. Hafez[2], Glenda Alquicer Barrera[3], Malin H. Stridh[4], Helle S. Waagepetersen[4], Mika Tiainen[5], Pasi Soininen[5], Yuri Zilberter[6] and Heikki Tanila[1]**

[1] *A. I. Virtanen Institute, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland,* [2] *Biology Department, Faculty of Science, Suez University, Suez, Egypt,* [3] *Institute of Physiology, Czech Academy of Sciences, v.v.i., Prague, Czechia,* [4] *Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark,* [5] *NMR Metabolomics Laboratory, School of Pharmacy, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland,* [6] *Institute de Neurosciences des Systèmes, Aix Marseille Université, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale UMR_S 1106, Marseille, France*

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, aging, memory, explorative activity, glycogen

A corrigendum on

Chronic Pyruvate Supplementation Increases Exploratory Activity and Brain Energy Reserves in Young and Middle-Aged Mice

by Koivisto, H., Leinonen, H., Puurula, M., Hafez, H. S., Alquicer Barrera, G., Stridh, M. H., et al. (2016). Front. Aging Neurosci. 8:41. doi: 10.3389/fnagi.2016.00041

In the Original Research article there was an error in the Section "Treatment" under the section "Methods" about the estimated daily intake of pyruvate:

"With the average food intake of 4 g this corresponds to 800 mg of pyruvate/day, which is at the upper range of effective pyruvate doses in earlier *in vivo* studies (Suh et al., 2005; Fukushima et al., 2009; Isopi et al., 2014)."

As correctly stated in the Abstract, the estimated dose was 800 mg of pyruvate/kg/day.

The corrected version of this section is shown below:

Treatment

Chronic Pyruvate Administration

The test group (PYR) received experimental chow supplemented with 0.6 % (w) of Na-pyruvate (Safe Diets, Augy, France). The control group (STD) received the same basic rodent chow (A04, Safe Diets). With the average food intake of 4 g this corresponds to 800 mg of pyruvate/kg/day, which is at the upper range of effective pyruvate doses in earlier *in vivo* studies (Suh et al., 2005; Fukushima et al., 2009; Isopi et al., 2014). *Acute pyruvate administration.* The mice received Na-pyruvate (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) 500 mg/kg i.p. or the same molar concentration of NaCl (260 mg/kg i.p.). This single dose affords neuroprotection against cortical concussion injury and increases brain glucose and pyruvate levels as measured by *in vivo* microdialysis (Fukushima et al., 2009).

Edited and reviewed by:
Elizabeth J. Johnson, Tufts University, USA

****Correspondence:***
Heikki Tanila
Heikki.Tanila@uef.fi

Received: *01 February 2017*
Accepted: *06 March 2017*
Published: *20 March 2017*

Citation:
Koivisto H, Leinonen H, Puurula M, Hafez HS, Alquicer Barrera G, Stridh MH, Waagepetersen HS, Tiainen M, Soininen P, Zilberter Y and Tanila H (2017) Corrigendum: Chronic Pyruvate Supplementation Increases Exploratory Activity and Brain Energy Reserves in Young and Middle-Aged Mice. Front. Aging Neurosci. 9:67. doi: 10.3389/fnagi.2017.00067

All cage labels about the treatment groups were coded so that the researchers running behavioral tests or assays on post-mortem samples were blinded as to the treatment.

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.